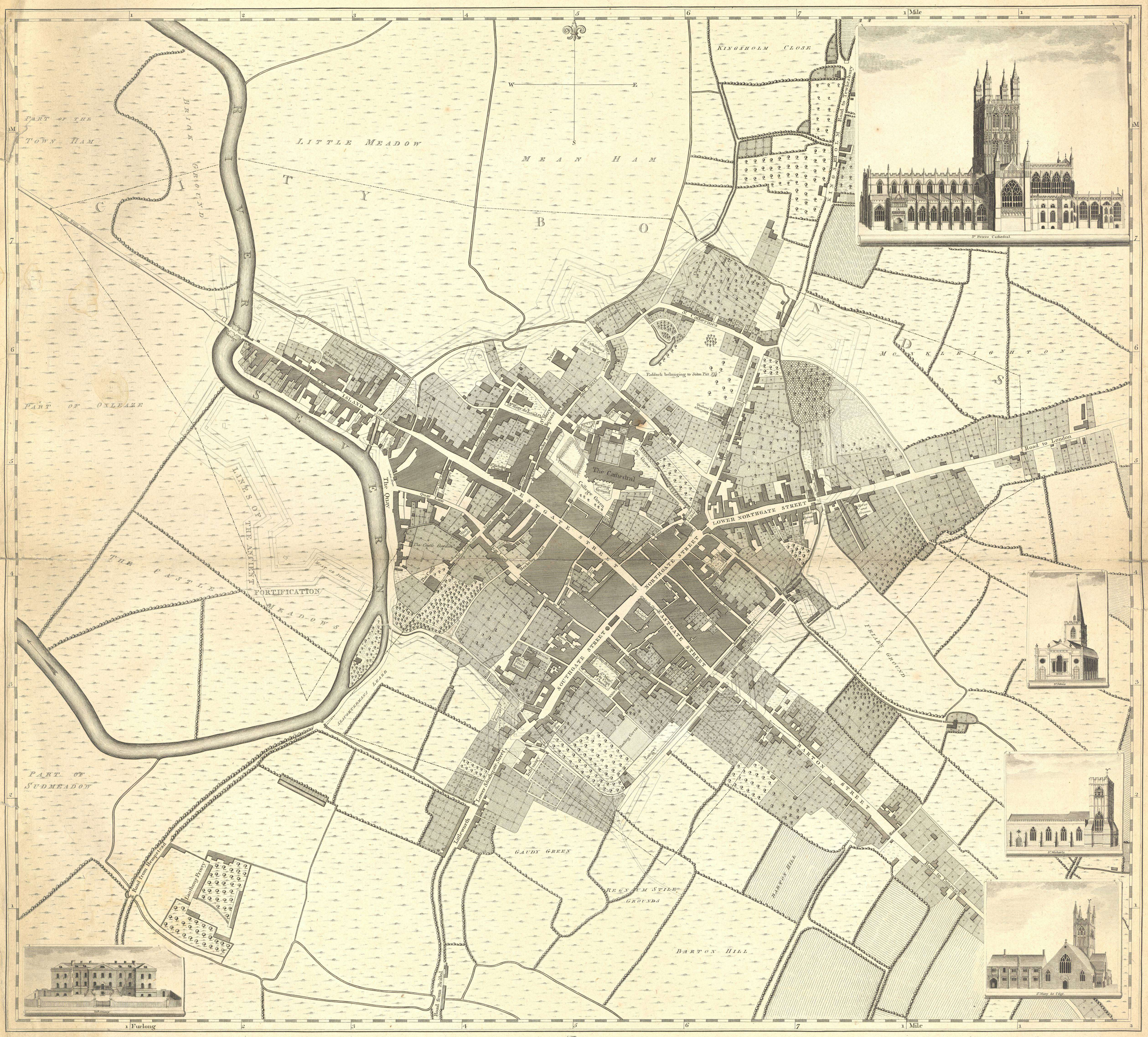
A PLAN OF THE CITY OF GLOCESTER.



GLOCESTER, the ancient name was Caer Glow. (Glow signifies fair, & Caer is the ancient british word for a City) or Fair City; the Romans called it Clevum or Glevum; the Saxons gave it the name of Gluacestre, the modern name Glocester; It was thought necessary by the Romans to plant a Colony in this place soon after their conquest to curb the inhabitants of South Wales; by them called Silures: and it always remained an eminent station for their armies. Their famous Consular Way, called Ermin Street passed through this city. This way begins at St Davids in Pembrokeshire & reaches to Southampton in Hampshire. The Abbey or Cathedral dedicated to St Peter, was raised out of the ruins of an ancient & fair Church, built by the virtuous Edelfleda sister to King Edward the Elder, wherein she was afterwards interred. And here lieth the Body of Lucius the first Christian King. It was first won from the Britains by Cheulin the Primier King of the West Saxons, in Anno 570. after which it greatly flourished under the Mercians, where Osrick the King of the Northumbers, by the permission of Ethelred King of the Mercians, founded a most stately Monastery of Nuns, whereof Kineburgh, Eadburgh & Evah, Queens of the Mercians, were successively Prioresses each after the other. In the year 1053 King Edward the Confessor made Glocester his occasional residence & commanded the head of Rese, brother to Griffith King of South Wales, to be stricken off, for his many depredations, & to be brought to him at Glocester. The same King Edward held a great Assembly of his Nobles at Glocester, in the ancient building in the Monastery now called Long Workhouse. King Henry the 1st did afterwards hold the like assembly in the same place. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, this City paid a yearly rent of twenty six pounds in money, twelve Sextaries of honey, every Sextary containing eight Quarts, thirty six dacres of Iron, every dacre containing ten bars. It further paid one hundred rods of iron ready fitted to make nails for the Kings Ships. It is observable that Glocester was stiled a city in Doomsday Book when few other places had obtaind that title & London itself at that time bore the name of a Burgh. King William and several of his succesors, did usually make Glocester their abode during their Christmas holidays. In the year 1088 a great fire consumed most of the town. In the year 1093 the Welch-men assaulted Glocester, & much ruined the town & the neighboring places in the country. In the year 1100 King William II. kept his Christmas here. In the year 1141 King Stephen was taken prisoner, by Robert Earl of Glocester & was brought hither where Maud the Empress did then reside. In the year 1200 King John in the first year of his reign made Glocester a Borough town & granted them many liberties. In the year 1216 King Henry the Third was crowned here in the Abbey, & by his Charter, made it a corporation, and granted markets & other liberties. In the year 1264 the Barons under Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 48th of Henry III. laid siege to Glocester, & took it in four days, the inhabitants redeemed themselves from plunder by the payment of one thousand pounds, whereupon Prince Edward, son of King Henry the third, assaulted & retook it, & put many of the Burgesses to death, & destroyed great part of the town. In the year 1278. King Edward the first in the sixth year of his reign held a Parliament here where were enacted the Statutes concerning liberties & franchises, at this day called the Statutes of Glocester. King Richard the second also held a Parliament in the second year of his reign 1379 in this City. And Richard the third who had been Duke of Glocester had such a respect for it, that he made it a County, incorporate under a Mayor, Aldermen &c. and added to it the Hundreds of Dudstone, & Kings Barton. In the reign of King Henry the fifth the Tower of St Peters Church which is very beautiful & adorned with large square pinacles, was begun by Abbot Seabrook; but he died before it was finished. In the year 1541 King Henry the eighth erected a Bishoprick in this place; & by a particular clause in the Bishops Charter, this place was created a City. In the year 1643 King Charles besieged this City; & made Malson his head Quarters, this seige continued near a month, when by the approach of the Parliament army under the command of the Earl of Essex, it was judged necessary to raise the siege. In 1660 at the restoration of King Charles the second (by whose particular command) the walls of this city were rased. King Charles II. gave it a new charter dated April 10th 1672 Regni 24. This City is well supplied with water from Malson or Robin Hoods hill. There was a special Act of Parliament, made 33 Henry VIII. to impower the Dean & Mayor of Glocester to bring water in pipes, from Malsons hill for the use of the City. In 1777 King George III. Regni 17. an Act of Parliament was obtaind for new paving the Streets & other improvements. This City is governed by a Mayor chosen yearly, out of 12 Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs chosen out of 26 Common-council-men yearly, a High Steward (who is commonly a Nobleman) a Recorder, Sword Bearer, & 4 Serjeants at Mace. Sends 2 Members to Parliament. For the better regulating the trade of this City, which is very considerable, there are twelve companies associated, the Masters of which attend the Mayor on all public occasions in their Gowns. This City drives a great trade in Pin-making. Markets Wednesdays, & Saturdays. Fairs March 25th June 24th September 17. & November 17 O.S. In 1741 an Act of Parliament was obtained for taking down the Gates & building a new Prison.—The Circumference of the City 3 M. 1 F. 89 P. & its Area 317 A. 0 R. 4 P.

Engraved by H. Mutlow.

SURVEYED AND DELINEATED 1780 BY R. HALL AND T. PINNELL.

Published as the Act Directs March 1st 1782.

Colour Chart #13
Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black
2019 Ministerio de Cultura